Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 1,786	_	748	-37	0	61	0	2,436	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	84	85	(s)	_	0	4	_	73	18	75
Pentanes Plus	42	_	Ö	_	0	1	_	30	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		85	(s)	_	0	3	_	42	18	64
Ethane/Ethylene		0	Ô	_	0	(s)	_	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene		50	(s)	_	Ō	-7	_	0	8	61
Normal Butane/Butylene		30	0	_	Õ	8	_	33	9	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene		4	0	_	Ö	1	_	9	Ö	6
Other Liquids	84	_	89	_	33	-44	_	237	2	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates		_	78	_	0	13	_	143	2	0
Unfinished Oils		_	10	_	0	-50		49	0	12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp		_	0	_	33	-30 -7	_	45	0	0
•		_	0	_			_		0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp	_	_	U	_	0	0	_	0	U	0
Finished Petroleum Products		2,817	174	_	92	-15	_	_	297	2,807
Finished Motor Gasoline		1,344	19	_	64	-38	_	_	15	1,456
Reformulated		983	0	_	8	-26	_	_	(s)	1,017
Oxygenated	103	77	0	_	0	(s)	_	_	1	181
Other	-98	284	19	_	56	-12	_	_	15	259
Finished Aviation Gasoline	_	1	0	_	0	-2	_	_	0	3
Jet Fuel	_	400	117	_	9	33	_	_	12	481
Naphtha-Type	_	1	0	_	0	(s)	_	_	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type		399	117	_	9	32	_	_	12	481
Kerosene		5	0	_	Ö	(s)	_	_	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil		510	29	_	16	8	_	_	73	473
0.05 percent sulfur and under		405	27	_	15	1	_	_	10	434
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur		105	2		1	7	_	_	63	38
Residual Fuel Oil		184	3	_	0	-9		_	72	124
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e		12	1		0	-9 -1			0	14
Special Naphthas			0	_	0	-1 -1	_	_	17	-16
Lubricants		(s)	0	_	3	-1 2	_	_		
		21	-	_	_		_	_	6	15
Waxes		2	1	_	0	(s)	_	_	1	3
Petroleum Coke		138	2	_	0	-3	_	_	98	45
Asphalt and Road Oil		64	2	_	0	-7	_	_	1	71
Still Gas		129	0	_	0	0	_	_	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	_	6	0	_	0	1	_	_	(s)	4

a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, initial crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

leading includes naphthaless than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

 ^{– =} Not Applicable.